THE DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, Editor and Proprietor.

The SENTINEL is published every morning except Sunday.

TERMS:

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For one month, - - - - - - - - 1.00
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☞ We solicit the aid of our friends in extending our circulation.

DAILY SENTINEL.

"I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT."—Henry Clay.

VOL. I. RALEIGH, TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1865. NO. 7.

ADVERTISING RATES

Advertisements occupying not more than 10 lines of minion type which constitues a square:

1 insertion	$1.00	2 weeks	$ 6.00
2 "	1.50	1 month	10.00
3 "	2.00	2 months	15.00
4 "	2.50	3 "	20.00
5 "	3.00	6 "	30.00
1 week	3.50		

Special notices, under a special head, will be charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

Funeral notices will be charged as advertisements.

The simple announcement of a death or marriage will not be charged.

LATEST NEWS.

[From late Northern papers to the 10th instant.]

The Cable.

The steamship Cuba, which arrived yesterday, brought the unwelcome intelligence that the insulation of the great Atlantic Telegraph cable was lost at some unknown point on the 29th ult., when seven hundred miles of it had been laid by the Great Eastern, on her eighth day out from Valentia, and that consequently communication between the monster vessel and the shore had suddenly ceased. The cause of the accident had not been learned when the Cuba left Queenstown, on the evening of the 30th ult; but the occurrence need not be regarded as deciding that the cable is a failure. By the next arrival from Europe, which will be most anxiously awaited, we shall no doubt have a full and definite explanation of the matter.

European News.

The Cunard steamship *Cuba* arrived here yesterday with advices from Europe to the 30th ult., two days later than those previously received.

The steamship *Lafayette*, from Havre on the 37th ult., arrived at this port early this morning. A decision of the most remarkable character had been given in the London Vice Chancellor's Court. The United States sued for possession of a quantity of cotton which Prioleau, a notorious rebel agent and blockade runner, claimed to have a prior lien upon, inasmuch as he had lost twenty thousand pounds by the rebel government. Vice Chancellor Wood ruled that the United States must take the cotton, but, in doing so, were bound to respect the agreement entered into with regard to this aforesaid cotton by the rebel government, to whom it originally belonged. Prioleau was appointed receiver of the property on his going security to the extent of twenty thousand pounds, and subsequently the cotton was handed over to him by the Liverpool Dock Board.

Emigrants.

The rush of emigrants to this country from the North of Europe is settling in with more than usual vehemence. Fifteen thousand Polish exiles are making arrangements with the Swiss government for transpotation to the free soil of the States. From Norway the exodus of the most valuable part of the population is so great as to excite the fears of the authorities, who are endeavoring to check it.

The Paris correspondent of the London *News*, usually very well informed, throws out a hint that Napoleon is preparing to take up the Mexican question on his own account as soon as Maximilian returns to Miramar.

No advance had yet taken place in United States five-twenties, which were quoted at 69½ in London on the 29th ult.

The News.

A Quebec dispatch states that General Grant, while in that city, in conversing with different persons on Mexican affairs, said that he had placed one hundred thousand men on the Rio Grande as an army of observation, and that the French would have to leave Mexico, peaceably if they chose, but forcibly if they refused. Like General Sheridan, the situation in Mexico he looked upon as created by the rebellion, which would not be really overcome until Maxamilian had left the country. General Grant arrived in Toronto from Montreal yesterday morning, and immediately left for Niagara Falls. He was received with enthusiasm by the Toronto people.

It is stated in our Washington despatches that there were one million and fifty thousand men in our national armies on the 1st of May last, since which time something over seven hundred thousand have been discharged, leaving still in the military service of the republic about three hundred and thirty thousand.

Later and interesting news from South and Central America is contained in our despatches by the steamship Costa Rica, which reached this port yesterday, from Aspinwall on the 31st of July. The Costa Rica brought over seven hundred and twenty thousand dollars in specie. The revolution in Peru against the Government of President Pezet still prevails.

The Costa Rica brought us our San Francisco despatches and files to the 8th ult., containing very interesting details of events in the Golden State. The loan in behalf of the Mexican republic, which was sometime ago placed on the California market, was being pushed forward with energy and was meeting with considerable success. The thirty thousand stand of arms purchased in San Francisco for President Juarez, of Mexico, several months ago, seized by our government authorities, and afterwards released, had been again seized on an attachment for debt against the Mexican agent having charge of them.

The stock market was strong yesterday. Governments were firm. Gold was heavy and closed at 143¼ a 144 on the street, and at 143¾ at night.

The markets were generally quiet yesterday, but though there was but little business doing prices were well sustained as a general thing.—On 'Change the chief feature was the speculation in wheat on Western account, under the influence of which prices were run up from 2c. to 5c. Flour was 5c. a 10c. better. Corn and oats were steady. Pork was dull and lower. Lard was steady.—Cotton was 1c. lower on low reduction. Sugar was steady and coffee was active and firm.

A PROCLAMATION,

BY

W. W. HOLDEN,

PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR,

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In pursuance of power vested in me by ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, by his Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, appointing a Provisional Governor of North Carolina, under the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees to every State in the Union a republican form of government; and in order to enable the loyal people of said State to organize a State Government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility restored, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty, and property; and in order, also, that said State may be restored to its Constitutional relations to the Federal government, by presenting such a republican form of government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection, and domestic violence, I, WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor as aforesaid, do hereby proclaim that an election will be held in said State, on Thursday, the 21st day of September, 1865, for a Convention, to be composed of one hundred and twenty delegates, to be chosen as follows:

The county of Alamance will choose two members.
The county of Alexander will choose one member.
The counties of Ashe and Alleghany will choose one member.
The county of Anson will choose two members.
The county of Beaufort will choose two members.
The county of Bertie will choose two members.
The county of Bladen will choose one member.
The county of Brunswick will choose one member.
The county of Buncombe will choose one member.
The county of Burke will choose one member.
The county of Cabarrus will choose one member.
The county of Caldwell will choose one member.
The county of Camden will choose one member.
The county of Carteret will choose one member.
The county of Caswell will choose two members.
The county of Catawba will choose one member.
The county of Chatham will choose three members.
The counties of Cherokee and Clay will choose one member.
The county of Chowan will choose one member.
The county of Cleveland will choose two members.
The county of Columbus will choose one member.
The county of Craven will choose two members.
The counties of Cumberland and Harnett will choose three members.
The county of Currituck will choose one member.
The county of Davidson will choose two members.
The county of Davie will choose one member.
The county of Duplin will choose two members.
The counties of Edgecombe and Wilson will choose two members.
The county of Forsyth will choose two members.
The county of Franklin will choose one member.
The county of Gaston will choose one member.
The county of Gates will choose one member.
The county of Granville will choose three members.
The county of Greene will choose one member.
The county of Guilford will choose three members.
The county of Halifax will choose two members.
The county of Haywood will choose one member.
The counties of Henderson and Transylvania will choose one member.
The county of Hertford will choose one member.
The county of Hyde will choose one member.
The county of Iredell will choose two members.
The county of Jackson will choose one member.
The county of Johnson will choose two members.
The county of Jones will choose one member.
The county of Lenoir will choose one member.
The county of Lincoln will choose one member.
The county of Macon will choose one member.
The county of Madison will choose one member.
The county of Martin will choose one member.
The county of McDowell will choose one member.
The county of Mecklenburg will choose two members.
The county of Montgomery will choose one member.
The county of Moore will choose one member.
The county of Nash will choose one member.
The county of New Hanover will choose two members.
The county of Northampton will choose two members.
The county of Onslow will choose one member.
The county of Orange will choose two members.
The county of Pasquotank will choose one member.
The county of Perquimans will choose one member.
The county of Person will choose one member.
The county of Pitt will choose two members.
The county of Randolph will choose two members.
The county of Richmond will choose one member.
The county of Robeson will choose two members.
The county of Rockingham will choose two members.
The county of Rowan will choose two members.
The counties of Rutherford and Polk will choose two member.
The county of Sampson will choose two members.
The county of Stanly will choose one member.
The county of Stokes will choose one member.
The county of Surry will choose one member.
The county of Tyrrell will choose one member.
The county of Union will choose one member.
The county of Wake will choose three members.
The county of Warren will choose two members.
The county of Washington will choose one member.
The county of Watauga will choose one member.
The county of Wayne will choose two members.
The county of Wilkes will choose two members.
The county of Yadkin will choose one member.
The counties of Yancey and Mitchell will choose one member.

The Clerks and Sheriffs of the respective counties will proceed at once to assemble the Justices of the Peace, a majority of whom will select from their number not less than six nor more than eighteen Justices, men of intelligence, discretion, firmness, and approved loyalty, whose duty it shall be to administer to those who may be entitled to receive it, the oath contained in the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, under such instructions as may be prescribed in this Proclamation. The Justices shall, at the same time, appoint Inspectors of the elections at the various precincts in their respective Counties, in accordance with the law in relation thereto, Chapter 52, Revised Code of North-Carolina. The elections for members of the Convention shall be conducted in the same manner as elections for members of the House of Commons, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 52, Revised Code, so far as said provisions may be applicable; and the officers appointed to hold said elections, and to make returns thereof, shall be liable to the same penalties for failure to act, or for neglect of duty, as are prescribed in Chapter 52, Revised Code.

No person will be allowed to vote who is not a voter qualified as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State, in force immediately before the 20th day of May, 1861; except that the payment of a poll tax shall not be required.

All paroled soldiers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, under and including the rank of Colonel, if of the army, and under and including the rank of Lieutenant, if of the navy, will be allowed to vote, provided they are not included in any of the fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation; and, provided further, that they are citizens of the State in accordance with the terms prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

No person will be allowed to vote who does not exhibit to the Inspectors a copy of the Amnesty Oath, as contained in the President's Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, signed by himself and certified by at least two Justices of the Peace.

Printed copies of the Amnesty Oath will be furnished to the Clerks, who will distribute them to the Justices appointed to administer the oath. The Justices will deliver the certified copy to the person taking the oath, and retain the original to be transmitted to this office.

Justices of the Peace are authorized to administer the Amnesty Oath to persons who may desire to apply to the President for a pardon.

The Sheriffs of the respective Counties shall furnish, as soon as practicable, certificates of election to those persons who may have received the highest number of votes as members of the Convention; and the Sheriffs shall also immediately send to the office of the Secretary of the State, Raleigh, a statement of the vote in their respective Counties for the members aforesaid, and also a statement of the said vote, sealed up, directed to the President of the Convention, Raleigh, to be laid before the Convention.

The members of the Convention thus chosen, will assemble in the city of Raleigh, on Monday, the second day of October, 1865.

The attention of Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Oath, is especially directed to the following fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865:

"*First*—All who are, or shall have been, pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise, domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate government.

Second—All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

Third—All who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate government, above the rank of Colonel in the army or Lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth—All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

Fifth—All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

Sixth—All who have engaged in any way in the treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war, persons found in the United States service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

Seventh—All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eight—All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the government in the Military Academy at West Point, or the United States Naval Academy.

Ninth—All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth—All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, and passed beyond the federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh—All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States.

Twelfth—All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military or naval authorities or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offences of any kind either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth—All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

Fourteenth—All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December eighth, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, or an oath of allegiance to the government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not hence forward kept and maintained the same inviolate: *Provided*, That special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States."

Under the first exception are included all persons who have been civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the pretended Confederate government, either within or without the territorial limits of the United States.

Under the seventh exception are included all officers, agents, or private citizens who have been absent from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Under the thirteenth exception are included all who, during the rebellion, have held any office or agency under the State or pretended Confederate government; or have in any way voluntarily joined in the rebellion, as for example, by entering or marching with armed forces hostile to the United State; by sending or furnishing money, provisions, or arms to persons engaged in the rebellion, save in cases where money or provisions were furnished from the promptings of charity or humanity; by acting with assemblages of persons, whether organized or unorganized, hostile to the United States; or in any other way giving voluntary aid, assistance or encouragement to the rebellion; and whose taxable property on the 29th day of May, 1865, exceeded in value the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

The other exceptions are so plain as not to require explanation.

No certificate will be granted by the Justices to any person who is included within any of the fourteen excluded classes, unless on exhibition by the party of his pardon for his offence from the President.

The Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Oath, and to furnish certificates of the same which shall be evidence of loyalty, are especially instructed to be vigilant and faithful. While it will not be their duty to attempt to pry into the hearts and consciences of men, they will nevertheless admonish those who may apply to take the oath, that it must be taken and subscribed in good faith, with an honest intention on their part to keep it without secret purpose or mental reservation upon any occasion or at any time to commit any act in violation of said oath; and they will warn them that if the oath is not thus taken and kept, the pardon offered them by the President will be void, and they will remain subject to trial under the law for perjury and treason.

The Justices, Clerks and Sheriffs, whose duty it is to provide for administering the oath and to conduct the elections, are enjoined to use every practicable means to enable every citizen to take the oath who may desire and be entitled to do so. And the Inspectors are enjoined to inspect and examine fairly and truly, to decide in every case in accordance with the law, and with the instructions they have received from this office; and to make prompt and correct returns of the number of votes and for whom cast, at their respective precincts.

Done at our city of Raleigh, the eighth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the year of the independence of the United States the ninetieth.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
Provisional Governor.

By the Governor:
LEWIS HANES, Private Secretary.

☞ The newspapers of the State will publish the above proclamation twice a week till the day of election, and send accounts to this office.

GOVERNMENT OF UNITED STATES

President—Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee.
Secretary of State—W. H. Seward, of New York.
Secretary of War—Edwin M. Stanton, of Penn.
Postmaster General—William Dennison, of Ohio.
Secretary of the Navy—Gideon Wells, of Connecticut.
Secretary of the Interior—James Harlan, of Iowa.
Secretary of the Treasury—Hugh McCulloch, of Ill.
Attorney General—James Speed, of Kentucky.
President of the Senate—Lafayette S. Foster, Conn.
Speaker of the House—Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana.

SUPREME COURT.

Salmon P. Chase, Ohio, Chief Justice.
1. James M. Wayne, Georgia.
2. Samuel Nelson, New York.
3. Rob't C. Grier, Pennsylvania.
4. Nathan Clifford, Maine.
5. Noah H. Swayne, Ohio.
6. Daniel Davis, Illinois.
7. Samuel Miller, Iowa.
8. Samuel F. Field, California.

LIEUTENANT GENERALS.

Wingfield Scott, of Virginia.
Ulysses S. Grant, of Ohio.
Adjutant General—Lorenzo Thomas, Delaware.
Judge Advocate General—Joseph Holt, D. C.
Quartermaster General—Montgomery C. Meigs, Penn.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF N. C.

Headquarters Department of North Carolina, Governor's Mansion, foot of Fayetteville Street—Brevet Maj. Gen. RUGER.

Headquarters Tenth Army Corps, corner Fayetteville Street and Capitol Square—Brevet Maj. Gen. AMES.

Headquarters Second Division, Tenth Army Corps, Wilmington Street—Col. COAN, 48th N. Y.

Headquarters Post of Raleigh, in House of Commons, Capitol—Lieut. Col. JOS. M. McDONALD.

Provost Marshal Post of Raleigh, office ground floor of Capitol, Halifax Street entrance, Supreme Court Room.—Capt. J. A. BARRETT.

Post Quartermaster's Office, Fayetteville Street, opposite the Market House—Capt. A. M. GAROUTTE.

Post Commissary, Office on Nash Square—Capt. EDWARD Z. LAURENCE.

Bureau of Freedmen Refugees and Abandoned Lands, Guion Hotel, corner Halifax Street—Colonel WHITELSEY.

Chief Quartermaster's Office, Department of North Carolina, Bank of Cape Fear—Colonel Boyd.

Depot Quartermaster's Office, opposite the Market House, Fayetteville Street—Capt. JUSTIN HODGE.

Transportation office at the N. C. R. R. Depot.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

William W. Holden, of Wake county, Provisional Governor.
Jos. S. Carson, of Perquimans, Aid with the rank of Colonel.
Tod R. Caldwell, of Burke, Aid with the rank of Colonel.
Lewis Hanes, of Davidson, Private Secretary.
R. C. Badger of Wake, and W. H. Bagley, of Pasquotank Assistant Secretaries.
S. M. Parish and J. D. Pullen, of Wake, Clerks.
Thos. N. Ramsay, of Wake, Clerk and Messenger.
Jonathan Worth of Randolph, Treasurer.
Donnie W. Bain, of Wake, Chief Clerk to Treasurer.
C. B. Thomas, of Carteret, Secretary of State.

CLASSICAL
AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL,
14 MILES EAST OF RALEIGH.

THE next session of my School will commence on MONDAY JULY 31st. Board can be had in the neighborhood for a limited number of boys at $18 per month. Tuition per term of 20 weeks $30.

For the present my address is Raleigh, N. C.

WILLIAM C. DOUB, Principal.

July 15, 1865. 2t—4w.

THE DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, Editor.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1865.

OUR TERMS.

THE SENTINEL is issued every morning (Sunday excepted) at the following rates:

From the present to the 1st of January	$4,00
For one month - - - - -	1,00
" two months - - - - -	2,00

Our terms are invariably in advance. The scarcity of money however, obliges us to say to our friends, that responsible and prompt persons who desire the *Sentinel* need not delay sending us their names at once, who can send us the *Cash* in a short time. The money may be sent by the Rail Road Conductors or the Express Company.

OUR FRIENDS TO WHOM the *Sentinel* has been sent, in town or country, will please inform us at once whether they desire it or not.

THE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT not to allow men tainted with disloyalty, to take part in the reconstruction movement, is dictated by the teachings of ordinary prudence, and is as wise as it is safe. Nor would it be becoming in those who were foremost in the rebellion, whose action and temper impressed themselves upon the public mind during its progress, that the actors were in heart and on principle enemies to the Federal Government, even if such should be pardoned by the President, for them to desire to participate actively in the work of reconstruction.

A conquered people of course, cannot claim to dictate terms to the conqueror. Amnesty and pardon are acts of grace, which while they reinstate an offender and the authority is pledged to regard him as an innocent man, does not remove from him the obligation to demean himself in such a manner, as to indicate that he has totally forgotten his past misconduct. He should be careful not to revive the recollections of the past, by extraordinary efforts to prove his present fidelity. The world is too censorious to allow such exhibitions to pass unnoticed, and it would be a wonder, if they were not charged with hypocrisy.

Now, one of the best evidences of the genuine character of the loyalty of the people of North Carolina, is that in no instance do we hear of a man of that stamp putting himself forward for office, nor are the people any where, that we know of, disposed to demand their services for public office. The recent charges made against what the writers are pleased to call disunion men or secessionists in North Carolina, has so little foundation, that we defy them to name a single man who is justly chargeble with being a disunionist, who either contemplates seeking for public office or who would accept it if tendered to him.

All classes of persons included in the fourteen exceptions of the President's proclamation, it is true are petitioning for pardon. It is a duty which they owe to themselves, their families, their fellow-citizens and the Government, to do so as soon as possible. A large number of these petitioners have been truly conservative during the whole war—who opposed secession, who deprecated the war, though they were compelled to stand up for Southern rights and interests to the last. Others more offensive are among the petitioners, and they have done right to ask Executive clemency. But no anxiety to mingle in politics or take part in public affairs prompt them to do it. The claims of family and children and the future demand it.

So far from the number of applications for pardon being an evidence of a disposition to put themselves in a position of hostility to the Government or that they are influenced by sinister political designs, it argues just the contrary. No better proof can a man give that he is conquered and submits, and that his opposition to the Government is gone, than when he humbles himself sufficiently to ask a pardon. Indeed, a delay or a refusal to do so, is no doubt construed at Washington as an indication of stubbornness and hostility. Nor should persons delay or hold back on account of any supposed indisposition on the part of Gov. Holden to do them full justice. We have good reasons to believe that it is not the desire of the Governor that any true man, whatever may have been his political or personal relations towards him, shall suffer an iota on that account—He has already committed himself to the people of North Carolina in good faith, that he will so far as he is concerned forget the past, and so far as he can with a just and true fidelity to the Government, he will manifest a becoming interest in the welfare of every citizen of the State.

THE New York *Herald* thinks that at least one million of men have either been killed, or have died or been hopelessly maimed by the late unfortunate struggle between the North and South. This one million, mostly laboring men, have been taken from the active employments of the country. Besides this, large numbers of blacks, used to regular employment have been made almost useless for the present, by their indisposition to labor. Such a draw upon the productive wealth of the land must be seriously felt in grappling with our immense national debt, and in supplying the material necessary for the interchange of commodities with Europe. For several years our importations must largely exceed our exports. This will create an unusual demand for gold to make up the deficit. How shall this loss of labor be supplied? This is a grave question, and one which should engage the earnest thoughts of statesmen.

THE INDICATIONS ARE that throughout the Northern States, the close of the war is the signal for the more efficient organization of political parties. Judge Chase and Mr. Sumner and the radicals of the Black Republican school, are evidently seeking causes for breaking with President Johnson, and the formation of a party in opposition to him, based upon negro suffrage and other radical opinions. The leaders of the Democratic party are moving with energy and are rallying the scattered forces for a conflict with Black Republicanism. A third party will doubtless be constituted directly in support of President Johnson and his measures, which will be formed of the moderate Union men of the other two.

In the meantime we trust the South will remain in *statu quo*, committing itself fully to no party, but holding itself ready to move in solid phalanx in that direction, which will most certainly secure her what simple justice and right demand. We presume, the old Democratic party as such, can never again hold the power over the Southern States which it once held. Holding in common with the Southern people many views, which many of them regard as sound, yet the South can never forget that that party has effected her ruin, and to it she owes the terrible consequences which have fallen upon her, growing out of the late disastrous war. With the radicals of the North no considerable portion of her people can ever affiliate. Hence her interest and duty lie plainly in a watchful, quiet ignoring of all parties, until freed from the consequences of the rebellion, she again takes her position in the Union.

It will be quite time enough after she has gotten out of the difficulties with which she in environed, before she again seeks to embark in political contests and rivalries. See has at present but one end to seek, and that is the safest, smoothest and most promising road to recognition and Union.

WASHINGTON CITY letter writers state that on the 1st. of May last there were one million and fifty thousand men in the Union army. About seven hundred thousand have been discharged, leaving still in the military service about three hundred and fifty thousand men. Many of those discharged had not served out their full time. Consequently in the event of their being needed, an immense army could be raised at a short warning. There are perhaps from 4 to 500,000 who have have served in the Confederate armies, of sound health. With such a showing of military strength as the country presents, what folly would it be for France just at this particular juncture, to seek to embroil herself with the United States! We apprehend the combined forces of Europe would have their hands full to seek a war with the United States.

ANOTHER CANARD.—The impositions now practiced upon the Northern press by hired scribblers or by speculators in the South, are beyond all precedent. For a month North Carolina has been the victim of these penny-a-liners.

The following from the correspondence of the New York *News*, is, so far as our information goes, wholly destitute of truth. We know no men, nor do we hear of any man in North Carolina, who is opposed to the Union or the administration or its policy, who intends to be a candidate for public office. So far from it, we hear of but one sentiment, and that is to sustain Gov. Holden and the President, and a speedy restoration of the Government. Here is what a correspondent of the *News* says:

RALEIGH, Aug. 3, 1865.

Parties arriving here from different parts of the State, say there is a great change in the conduct of the late rebel soldiers.

Their complete submission to and good intentions to the Government for the first few weeks after the collapse of the rebellion, challenged the admiration of all loyal men. But since the wholesale display of clemency to the rebel leaders of wealth and influence, this treacherous and arrogant class have poisoned the minds of these soldiers against the Union, and are now organizing them for a political conflict with the Government, and a war against Union men and negroes. They are having everything their own way in designating the delegates to the Convention which they expect will soon be called.

Unless the Government interpose and exclude these leaders from participating in this body, the true Union men will have nothing to do with its deliberations, which they claim will result in a farce, and ruin all who are associated with it.

Justice to North Carolina.

The New York *Herald* has fregently done this State says the *Standard*, full justice. Our people, poverty-stricken and born down by the ills of war, are now indeed in need of friends. Any aspersions cast upon their loyalty, or any exaggerations concerning the lawlessness of the people, are felt by us all here to be extremely injurious. We are, therefore, happy to present to our readers this morning a short extract from the *Herald* of the 10th inst., which is intended to silence the false rumors concerning this State, circulated recently through the medium of Press correspondence. "Truth is mighty and will prevail." Here is what the *Herald* says:

"Late Raleigh papers, in advocating the peculiar claims and advantages of North Carolina for Northern emigration, say there are great exaggerations in the recent accounts published of lawless, opposition to the national government, and a disposition to pursecute Union men and the colored people of that State. While admitting instances of this kind, it is claimed that they are only isolated cases, and that the people generally are quiet and well disposed towards the government and the North, acquiesce cheerfully in the abolition of slavery and the new labor system, and are determined to avoid the revival of past issues and the agitation of questions which can only lead to further misfortune, and perhaps the confiscation of their property.

The Treasury Department is preparing to pay in a few days $10,000,000 of interest, in currency, on the Seven-Thirty Loan.

The policy of the President, it is manifest, is to invoke at the South the patriotic aid of every man of brain and unquestionable and sincere loyalty, upon whose integrity of purpose and sincere desire to reconstruct the Union he can rely, and the President is right.—*Richmond Times.*

Men of brains do not grow spontaneously every where. They are to be found only here and there, and such men are always in demand. They are specially needed at a time like this, and we are glad to be assured that the *Times* is correct, in stating it to be the policy of President Johnson, to make use of such men in the South, "upon whose integrity of purpose and sincere desire to reconstruct the Union, he can rely." We hope that no such men will be overlooked in the multitudinous cares of office. Many of their petitions will be found bound up in the bundle of applications for pardon now at the White House. Many of them are demanded by the people for the approaching Convention, and we trust the President will be able to reach their cases before it is too late.

The course of the President so far shows that he does not ignore every man who took part in the rebellion—whose heart was up strongly for the South after the struggle came on. What he wants is to be convinced that a man is a true man and that he has brains. Such men are to be relied upon anywhere. Whatever cause they espouse, their souls are in it. Nor does the President totally eschew men who may have at one time or other advocated the right of a State to secede. Hence he did not set aside the claims of our present Governor. He is more concerned to know what a man is now, than what he has been, and seeing that the interests and future welfare of the country demand their services, he does not discard them.

The policy is a sound one. Nothing can be made of men who have no character—no fixedness and reliability, much less of men of no brains. Hence though they may err, many may be guilty of great error, yet when aroused to the wrong and the danger, they are the more easily cured, and hence may be made use of. President Johnson is right.

False Statements about North Carolina and their Object.

It is very surprising to see the simplicity and the singleness of mind and of purpose of the citizens of North Carolina. Honest and straightforward from habit and from education, they think of no other mode of accomplishing an object, except the plain, fair and square way. This has so long been the custom of the country, that the people think it certain that every thing is to be done in this style and no other. And it is from this cause that they do not suspect others of sinister motives or indirect actions.

It is very true that such habits often cause the citizens to be deceived and defrauded, when they do not expect it. It enables shrewd, cunning and designing men to plot and to intrigue, and to accomplish their purposes by such indirect means, without being even suspected, until their schemes are accomplished, or have failed, and there is no longer any object for disloyalty.

This strong and striking State characteristic was lately exhibited to a very remarkable degree. At various times, letters and telegrams had been sent to many of the most popular Northern papers, stating that great disaffection existed in North Carolina; that her citizens had determined that the slaves should not be set free; that they had banded together to hang Union men and negroes as soon as the national troops should be withdrawn from the State, and had determined that the war debt should not be rejected, but that it should be assumed and paid.

As soon as these telegrams and letters were published and reached this State, the citizens and the newspapers were very greatly distressed, to see that the true position of the good, quiet, old country had been so much mistaken and so much misunderstood. In great grief and great tribulation, the people and the papers went to work to deny the truth of these various publications, and to state the true position of the citizens throughout the State. This was done in all honesty and simplicity, with much meekness and sorrow, and not one man in the State, for even a moment, suspected the cause and source of so much misrepresentation and slander.

But already it has become known through various reliable sources, that these false reports were all gotten up by a regular plot and design. That men were hired and paid to make and get up these lying, slanderous sensations. That men employed for no other object, than to write and to telegraph to all sections of the North for the purpose of giving them as wide circulation and as thorough ventilation as possible. Their object could not be accomplished at all, except these slanders were circulated through the entire Northern country. Therefore, they were so managed as to be gotten into all the leading newspapers in the Northern States and to be read by every body.

The above we extract from article in the *Standard* of Saturday, in defence of the soundness of the State. The *Standard* further states that the objects of the malicious attacks upon the State in the North, were first pecuniary and secondly political. We judge they have been defeated in their wicked aims.—ED. SENTINEL.

EXCITEMENT AGAINST THE NEGROES IN THE NORTHWEST.—There is much excitement in Clarke county, Indiana, on account of several outrages committed in the county by negroes. A general rising and blotting out of that class of the population was expected. The Louisville *Democrat* of the 4th says:

"At latest accounts negroes were fleeing from Evansville in all directions, being fearful of being killed by the citizens. The citizens beat them wherever they can catch them, and they seem determined, since the brutal outrage of two negroes upon the person of a white lady on Sunday, to rid the city entirely of them. On Monday night a crowd made a rush for the steamer Carrie to clean out the negroes, but fortunately they were *non est*. The wildest prevailed when the Lady Grace left there. She arrived here yesterday, and reports that the negroes are scared almost out of their wits. They are coming away on boats and taking to the woods. We hope nothing serious will occur.

"*Later.*—We learn that the military authorities were attempting to put a stop to the proceedings of the mob. Several negroes have been killed or hung, and an order has been issued compelling all the negroes to leave the town, and all persons who have them in their employ are ordered to discharge and drive them from their premises."

WANTED,

10,000 DOLLARS N. C. NEW SIXES.
—ALSO—
North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia Bank Notes. JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.
aug 14-1* Brokers.

J. H. CRAWFORD,

DENTIST,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

[Office Over P. F. Pescud's Drug Store.]

INFORMS the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding counties that he has opened an office at the above well known stand, and is prepared to cleanse, extract and fill, and to insert artificial Teeth, from one to an entire set, on the most improved principles of practice.

☞ He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

aug 14, 1-1st Jan

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

Next Door to old Stand [Express Office],

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

HAVE received a choice and well selected stock of Goods, Wares and Merchandise, are now ready to supply the demand of their friends and the public. The stock will be constantly replenished, and consists in part as follows:

Dress Goods,	Handkerchiefs,
Calicoes,	Kid Gloves,
White Goods,	Travelling Bags,
Mourning Goods,	Belts and Belt Ribbon,
Hoisery,	Cord, Whalebone,
Hoop Skirts,	Hooks and Eyes, Thread,
&c., &c., &c.	

W. H. & R. S TUCKER.

SHOES! SHOES!! SHOES!!!

A FINE assortment for Children, Ladies and Gentlemen.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!!

A CHOICE lot of Family Groceries, Sugars, Teas, Coffee, Soaps, Salt, Pepper, Candles, Vinegar Spices, Pickles, Can Fruits, Sauces, Beef Tongues, Boston Butter, Lemons, Foxe's Crackers, Wines and Liquors W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

AN excellant article of Fine Cut, Solace and Yellow Bank Chewing Tobacco; the choicest best brands of Cigars. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

FRENCH CONFECTIONARIES,

SUGAR, Almonds, Cream Dates, Chocolate, Peppermint, Raspberry Drops, Rock Candy, Figs, Citrons, Raisins, Nuts, &c.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

PERFUMERY,

EXTRACTS, Fancy Soaps, and Toilet Articles.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

WE will open in a few days the most magnificent stock of Hats ever offered in this market.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

BAGGING, Rope and Twine

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

CALL AT TUCKER'S

FOR anything you want and you can get supplied.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

au 14 tf

W. ROBERT ANDREWS,

FAMILY GROCER,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

Raleigh, N. C.

HAVING resumed business next door to his old stand, has just returned from New York with a splendid assortment of Goods, which he offers to his old customers and the public on the best terms for CASH. His stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES

is not surpassed, if equalled, in the City:

COFFEE, SUGAR, FLOUR, MEAL, PICKLES, HAMS, CRACKERS, BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, BUFFALOE TONGUES

&c., &c., &c.

will be kept constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

FURNISHING GOODS FOR DWELLINGS, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, HOLLOW WARE, TIN WARE,

&c., &c.

☞ He invites an inspection of his stock.

au 14-tf

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS!!

NEW GOODS!!!

JUST RECEIVED

AT

GOLDSTEIN & WILSON'S,

AT

J. C. PALMER'S OLD STAND,

PRINTS, assorted styles and beautiful, Lace Goods, Embroideries, Irish Linens, Embroidered Muslin Curtains, Ladies and Gents. Hosiery.

—ALSO—

HOOP SKIRTS, LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS,

Chemisetts, Skirts, plain and Embroidered, and almost every article needed in a Lady's wardrobe. New styles and very desirable.

—ALSO—

PERFUMERY AND SOAPS.

Aug14-tf

KEEP COOL

AND

COMFORTABLE.

Linen Clothing,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!

C. M. FARRISS,

ONE door above the Progress Office, on Fayetteville street, has just received the most extensive stock of

GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER CLOTHING

ever shipped to North Carolina, which was purchased directly from the manufacturers, and he is therefore able to sell them at

Rates as Low as New York Prices

This is no fiction. Give him a call. au 8 tf

STROTHER & CO.,

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

(*Over Mr. Henshaw's Store.*)

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE prepared to print at short notice, and in the best style,

BOOKS,	HAND-BILLS,
PAMPHLETS,	BUSINESS CARDS,
POSTERS,	COURT BLANKS,
CIRCULARS,	ELECTION TICKETS,
&c., &c., &c.	&c; &c., &c.

Prices moderate. Their old friends and customers and the public will be served cheerfully and promptly. au 8-tf

NEW COMMISSION HOUSE.

SWEPSON, MENDENHALL & CO.,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

Tobacco, Raw Cotton, Cotton Yarns, Cloth and Naval Stores

79 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Robert R. Swepson, New York City.
Samuel G. Murphy, New York City.
C. P. Mendenhall, Pres't Farmer's Bank, Greensboro', N. C.
Daniel G. Worth, Company Shops, N. C.
G. W. Swepson, Haw River, P. O., N. C.
au 8 tf

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH, N. C.

June 27, 1865. 21—6m.

WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.,

COMMISSION, RECEIVING,

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANTS

NEW BERNE, N. C.

HAVING resumed business at their old stand, will give strict personal attention to the sale or shipment of

COTTON, NAVAL STORES, COTTON YARNS AND SHEETING, FLOUR, DRIED FRUITS, &c.; ALSO, TO

RECEIVING AND FORWARDING GOODS

Regular lines of Steamers and sailing vessels are now running between New Berne, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston. au 8-1m

Just Received,

THE BON TON FLEXIBLE HOOP SKIRT CORSETTS, of the best quality,
BERLIN GLOVES, beautiful style,
KID GLOVES, LISLE GLOVES,
BEAUTIFUL BELT RIBBONS,
JET BELT CLASPS, Steel, Horn, Gilt, &c.

au 8 3t J. KINSEY.

J. C. PALMER,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH,

HAS on hand a fine lot of Spectacles, Silver Thimbles, and other useful articles. au 8-tf

WM. J. BAKER. PULASKI COWPER. WM. B. [illegible]

Baker, Cowper & Co.

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Rouhlac Building, Fayetteville St., S[illegible] South of the Capitol.

OFFER THEIR SERVICES TO THE PUBLIC AS

GENERAL AUCTION

AND

Commission Merchants

COLLECTION AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS

FOR the sale of Merchandise, Produce, Stocks, Coin, Bank Notes and Lands. They will also collect claims against individuals, corporations and the Government, in this State, and the principal cities in the United States.

REFERENCES:

R E Lowry, Esq, Pres't Bank Republic, Vernon & Co, Shafer & Norwood, New York.
Bullitt & Faithorn, Drexel & Co, Tenner & Dallas, Philadelphia.
Johnston Bros & Co, Miles White, C P Mendenhall & Co, Clements & Bonsal, Baltimore.
C W Purcell & Co, John M Patton, Richmond.
Alex Bell & Sons, C W Grandy & Co, D F Simmons, Hardy & Bros, Jno W Whitehurst & Co, D Gordon & Co, Norfolk.
Hinton & Dunn, Martin & Tannahill, Petersburg.
Harris & Howell, W A Wright, N N Nixon, Wilmington.
T W Dewey, Cash., Gen J A Young, J J Bledsoe, Prof't, W J Yates, Charlotte.
W H Oliver & Co, Hughes & Dill, Dr J A Gee, Jno D Whitford, Newbern.

CITY AND STATE ITEMS.

A complimentary dinner to Brevet Major General Ames will be given by the officers of the 10th Army Corps on this evening at the Yarbrough House. The compliment is doubtless well deserved, and the occasion of his leaving his present command a fit time to make it. It is understood that General Ames has been transferred to some command in South Carolina. We hope to be in good time to do honors at the dining table on that occasion, but beyond the good *eating* we have no part to perform.

We are indebted to Messrs. W. B. Smith & Co. for two volumes on the geological survey of the State, by the late Prof. Emmons. Many years will elapse before the people of the State will fully realize the extent of their indebtedness to the labors of Mr. Emmons. These volumes will give them some insight into those labors. They should be in every farm house in the State and in the library of every scholar. Messrs. W. B. Smith & Co. are the agents for the State for the sale of these works. They are offered exceedingly low. See advertisement.

PUBLIC TRAVELING.--Facilities for travelling North are daily improving. Persons can now leave Raleigh at 5 a. m. and reach Petersburg at night, thence on to Richmond, and thence to Fredericksburg, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. The trip from Richmond to New York is performed in 31 hours.

STAMPS.—Stamps, postage and revenue stamps are much needed in this section. We hope the departments at Washington will let us have them.

The Raleigh and Gaston Cars now take passengers at the Central Depot and now make connection with the Western trains about 7 o'clock every evening.

Maj. Gen. Kilpatrick has passed through this city several times recently. His present headquarters are at Lexington.

HOTEL.---A correspondent of the New York *News*, from this city says:

Wm. P. Moore, and other wealthy citizens of Newbern, are soon to erect in that city one of the largest hotels in the United States.

PEACHES.---Our market has been supplied well with fruits this season, but we have met with no peaches so entirely, to our taste as those grown in the orchard of our friend A. F. Page, Esq., about nine miles from the city. Being unable to cultivate a farm for the destruction of his fences by the army, he has devoted some attention to his orchard, which has paid. Besides furnishing a large quanity for the market, he has put up 600 cans of the finest fruit to meet the demand at a late period. He could as easily have put up 2000 cans. Finer fruit we have not seen for years.

INFORMATION WANTED.—W. McLaughlin of the 14th Mississippi Regiment, late Confederate army, a resident of Lauderdale county, Miss., was wounded at Bentonsville, and has not been heard of since he was sent to the hospital. His disconsolate mother, a widow, desires to hear from him. Any information will be thankfully received by B. F. Moore, Esq., of this City, or by the editor of the *Sentinel*.

☞ Papers please notice.

COMMISSARY DEPOT.—The post commissary has been removed to the Depot Commissary on West street, near Central Depot. All Commissary matters are transacted there and at Captain Laurence's Office on Nash Square. Captain L. is a most efficient officer, and has every thing under excellent discipline.

WE ARE HIGHLY GRATIFIED to learn from our friend, Capt. George B. Baker, that he has entered into an arrangement with the people of Fayetteville, by which passengers and mail matter may be conveyed three times a week from this City to Fayetteville, by the way of Pittsboro, to connect with the Western Rail Road at Egypt. We hope the people of Pittsboro and Chatham will heartily encourage the enterprise. His hack will leave Morrisville on Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday evenings after the arrival of the train from Raleigh, and will leave Egypt on Monday, Wednesday and Friday on the arrival of the trains from Fayetteville.

THE PRESS OF THE STATE is rallying with more than its wonted enterprise, considering the scarcity of money and the want of mail facilities. There are at present six dailies in operation, and others soon to commence, viz: the Newbern *Times*, Wilmington *Herald*, Fayetteville *News*, *Standard*, *Progress* and *Sentinel* at Raleigh, and the *Union Banner* at Salisbury. There are seven weeklies, the Hillsboro *Recorder*, Milton *Chronicle*, Greensboro *Patriot*, Statesville *American*, *Weekly Message*, Salem *Press*, and the *Western Democrat* at Charlotte, besides the semi-weekly *Record* in this City. We hope their success will be equal to the enterprise they evince.

The annual meeting of the Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of North-Carolina, appointed to be held on the second Wednesday in June last, but which was postponed, will be held on the second Wednesday in September, in Christ Church, Raleigh. The punctual attendance of the Clergy and Laity is earnestly requested, as business of importance will probably come before the Council.

THOMAS ATKINSON,
Bishop of the Diocese of North-Carolina.
Charlotte, August 3rd, 1865.

Bishop Atkinson's Appointments.

Thursday, August	24,	Morganton.
Sunday	" 27,	Salisbury.
Tuesday,	" 29,	Hillsboro'.
Thursday,	" 31,	Chapel Hill.
Sunday, September	3,	Warrenton.
Tuesday,	" 5,	Henderson.
Wednesday,	" 6,	Williamsboro'.
Friday,	" 8,	Oxford.
Sunday,	" 10,	Louisburg.

☞ Other State papers copy.

GENERAL ITEMS.

A military commission has been convened at the Old Capitol for the trial of all prisoners charged with military offences.

General Breckinridge, ex-Secretary of War, has arrived at Southampton, from the West Indies.

The latest estimates of the Kentucky election give five members of Congress in favor of the abolition of slavery as positively elected out of the entire nine.

Of the order reducing Sherman's army, the Baltimore *American* says that whatever other signs may exist, this is conclusive evidence that the United States will not engage in a foreign war.

General George B. McClellan is said to be a candidate for the position of engineer of a Western railroad, with a salary of $10,000 a year.

On Friday last, the Trustees of Washington College, at Lexington, Virginia, unanimously resolved to tender to General Lee the presidency of that venerable institution. General Lee was long a professor at West Point.

There has been insubordination among the colored troops at Savannah, but it was soon suppressed by vigorous measures.

The Mobile *Advertiser* complains bitterly of the condition and neglect of many returned paroled prisoners in that city, who are almost naked and half-starved, as well as houseless.

NEW FREIGHT LINE TO BALTIMORE.---Marshall Parks is about to establish a freight line of steamers between Newbern and Baltimore, Md. The first steamer will be put upon the line in a few days.

Bishop Green of the Episcopal church, Miss., has issued an address to his people in which he directs that there shall be no prayers made for the President of the United States till the military be removed.

HORACE GREELY AND THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.—The New York correspondent of the Providence Journal says that Mr. Greeley has ceased to control, or even conduct the New York Tribune, and that an official announcement to that effect will soon be made.

ILL.—Mr. H. Rives Pollard, formerly assistant editor of the Richmond *Times*, and during the war connected with the *Examiner*, is lying seriously ill at his lodgings in Richmond city.

SANGUINARY.—Fifteen murders have been committed in Edgefield county, Tennessee, in the past two weeks.

The next session of the University of Virginia will commence on the 1st of October next, and terminate July 4, 1866, the Faculty, and the mode of instruction being the same as heretofore.

EXPENSIVE.—The Calvary Baptist Church, in Washington, have contracted with the celebrated organ builder, Henry Erben, of New York, for a first-class eight thousand dollar organ.

Wise Southern Advice.

The Mobile *Register*, before the rebellion, was the leading paper in the Gulf States, outside of New Orleans, and was probably the most influential of all. Its then editor, Hon. John Forsyth, has returned to his post, and is now writing with his accustomed vigor of reorganisation on the government basis. In a late editorial he says:

"In respect to the emancipation oath, we give the counsal to our readers upon which we have acted ourselves. Whether the act of emancipation has been legally and constitutionally completed or not, slavery is as dead as Julius Cæsar. No human power can resurrect it, and we candidly admit that if that power rested in our single hand, we would not, under *present circumstances*, exert it. And we can say this much without changing a single one of our life long opinions on the beneficience of the institution or the very best form of organized labor, for mankind at large, and for the well being of the slave in particular. But what are our opinions worth against the fixed and unalterable sentiments of the civilized and semi-civilized world? What do they avail when the sword has just declared against them? The inexorable fact is, that the institution of slavery is uprooted in the land, and if we had the power to reestablish it, it would be through such a process of conflict and turmoil as to make the game not worth the candle. It is the part of good sense to accept facts, and the death of American slavery at the south is one of those unchangeable and unchallengeable facts we accept without a moment's hesitation. The deed is done; let us make the best of it, and shape our course upon it as a stern *fait accompli*. Now, the deed being *virtually* done and beyond recall, let it be constitutionally done, and let every southern state in convention at once endorse the decree which the will of God, the edge of the sword and the voice of the nations of the earth seem to have united in promulgating."

VIEWS OF THE LATE SENATOR DOUGLAS ON THE NEGRO AS A VOTER.—In the discussion before the people of Illinois, just previous to his last election to the United States Senate, Judge Douglas said:

"I hold *a negro is not and never ought to be a citizen of the United States*. I hold this Government was made upon a white basis, by white men, for the benefit of white men and their *posterity forever*, and should be administered by *white* men, and none others. I do not believe that the Almighty made the negro capable to self-government. Now, I say to you, my fellow-citizens, that in my opinion, the signers of the Declaration of Independence had no reference to the negro whatever when they declared all men created equal. They desired to express by that phrase white men—men of European birth and European descent, and had no reference to the negro, the savage Indians, or other inferior or degraded races. At that time every one of the thirteen colonies was a slave-holding colony, and each signer of the declaration represented a slaveholding constituency, and I know that no one of them emancipated his slaves, much less offered citizenship to them when they signed the declaration."

The Reconstruction Policy.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun]

WASHINGTON, August 9.—The President is greatly encouraged by the manifestations of adherence to his reconstruction policy, which are daily emanating from the Conservative element both North and South. Fully recognising the act that the Constitution is designed as a panoply of security and protection to all, irrespective of section, he is determined to so administer the Government as will convince each section that sectionalism is a grievous wrong.

STRAWBERRIES.—From the single county of Bergen, N. J., there were sent to the New York market 4,500,000 baskets of strawberries last season. At the average rate of five cents per basket, the value of these would be $225,000.—The profit is about fifty per cent.

An Extract from General Cox's Letter on Negro Suffrage.

We have mentioned the letter of General Cox, of Ohio, who is the Republican candidate for Governor of that State, on the question of negro suffrage. The following is an extract from the letter. It is addressed to a committee on the part of the people of Oberlin:

"You are the only members of the Union party of the State whom I have found impatient to commit your brethren in advance of the meeting of Congress to a definite policy upon a subject upon which the convention had, by the strongest implication, declared it premature to decide what course ought to be taken. The State election decides no such issues; the progress of events in the South will probably throw increased light upon all such questions. For myself, I have no secrets as to my opinions, and have never hesitated to declare them on proper occasions."

After referring to the perplexing questions to be settled within the coming year, he says:

"I believe that the President is earnestly determined to seek the good of the whole country, and of all the races in it; that he has full claim to that confidence which he declared that we reposed in him; and that what we, as Union men, cannot succeed in doing, in harmony and co operation with him and his administration, we shall fail in doing altogether."

With respect to the future condition of the freedmen, he writes:

"You, judging from this distance, say, 'Deliver the four millions of freed people into the hands of their former oppressors, now embittered by their defeat, and they will make their condition worse than before.' I, starting from the same principles, and after four years of close and thoughtful observation of the races where they are, say I am unwillingly forced to the conviction that the effect of the war has not been simply to "embitter" their relations, but to develop a rooted antagonism which makes their permanent fusion in one political community an absolute impossibility. The sole difference between us, then, is in the degree of hostility we find existing between the races, and its probable permanence. You assume that the extension of the right of suffrage to the blacks, *leaving them intermixed with the whites*, will cure all the trouble. I believe that it would rather be like the decisions in that other darkness of which Milton speaks, where

'Chaos umpire sits,
And by decision more embroils the fray.'

"Yet, as I believe with you that the right to life and liberty are inalienable, and more than admit the danger of leaving a laboring class at the entire mercy of those who formerly owned them as slaves, you will say I am bound to furnish some solution of the problem which shall not deny the right or incur the peril. So I am, and the only real solution which I can see is the peaceable separation of the races. But you will reply, foreign colonization will be a task down hopelessly under the very vastness of the labor, even if it were not tyrannical enough to expel these unfortunate people from the land of their birth—I grant the full weigat of the objection, and therefore say the solution is thus narrowed down to a peaceable separation of the races on the soil where they now are."

The General then proceeds at length to illustrate the antagonism between the freedmen and their former masters, claiming that because there could be no real unity of people between the Southern whites and Southern blacks, there could be no political unity, but rather a strife for the mastery, in which the one or the other would go to the wall.

In conclusion, he suggests, that, "without breaking up the organization of any State, you take contiguous territory in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida, and there, under the sovereignty of the United States, and with all the facilities which the power and wealth of the Government can give, we organize the freedmen into a dependency of the Union analogous to the Western Territories.

"Give them schools, laws, facilitating the requirements of homesteads, to be paid for by their own labor; full and exclusive political privileges, aided at the start, should it seem necessary, by wise selections from the largest brains and most philanthropic hearts among anti slavery men, to join them; a judiciary or executive which would command their confidence in the first essays of political existence. There need be no coercive collection of the colored race in the designated region; the majority are there now, and the reward of political power would draw the remainder quite as rapidly as their place could be supplied by white emigration in other States.

"The forts of seaport cities could remain under the direct control of the Federal Government as the basis for that common trade and intercourse with other parts of the country and the world which would be necessary. The fullest opportunity to develop the highest civilization they are capable of would then be given. Colored men of talent and intelligence would not then make a vain struggle for the empty name of being lawyers without briefs, or merchants without trade; but would have what a leading journal has frequently for them—an opportunity as well as the right, to take rank according to their real character and ability."

INCREASE OF CATHOLICISM.—Bishop McFarland delivered a discourse in Newport recently on the occasion of laying the corner stone of a Catholic school house, and stated that, so far as his knowledge extended, there was scarcely a Catholic in Connecticut and Rhode Island at the commencement of the present century, and that in 1830 there were but six churches and seven priests, with but a slight increase as far down as 1844. Now there are sixty churches and about as many priests, with convents, schools, etc.—*Lowell Courier*.

THE DAVIS TRIAL.—A fair, able, dignified trial, according to law, of the prisoners of State, is of far greater importance to our country than even to the prisoners themselves. This is a matter with which considerations of lenity or magnanimity have nothing to do. The only questions to be considered are—"Have these men broken the laws of our country while owing them obedience? If yes, what is the character of their crimes and what are their legal penalties?" When they shall have been tried, and, if found guilty, convicted and sentenced, it will be entirely proper to consider whether justice and the public interest require the enforcement of the law's penalty. At present that question is not in order.—*New York Tribune*.

WHO IS A TRAITOR?—The worst traitor to popular sovereignty is he who raises his hand to obstruct legal processes, or to invade private rights, while the shield of the law is over them. Nor is he less a traitor to legal progress, who counsels servile acquiescence in an unjust law, merely because it has the form of law; for the encroachments of a law upon the rights of a passive people may be more dangerous to liberty than the invasion of an army.—*N. Y. News*.

MARRIED,

By the Rev. J. Rumple, on the 26th July, Dr. E. NYE HUTCHISON, of Charlotte, to Miss BETTIE C. JENKINS, of Salisbury.

DIED,

In the city of Raleigh, at the residence of Capt. J. Horton, on the 12th inst., of typhoid fever, Willie H. Horton, of Chatham County, in the 22nd year of his age.

RALEIGH MONEY MARKET.

Corrected daily by JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO., Brokers and Dealers in Exchange.

BUYING RATES.

Gold $1 40; Silver 1 35.

Old N. C. Bonds 70 with all the coupons on since May, 1861. Detached coupons 35.

New York Exchange—Small discount.

N. C. Bank Notes—Bank of N. C., Cape Fear, Charlotte, Farmer's, Miners and Planters', Merchants and Roxboro 30. Lexington, Thomasville, 25. Wadesboro, Wilmington, and Commerce 20. Commercial, Greensboro Mutual, 15. Washington, Fayetteville, Clarendon and Yanceyville, 12½ to 15.

Virginia and Southern notes 10 to 30.

Northern Bank notes 85 to 90.

RALEIGH MARKET.

Revised and corrected by JORDAN WOMBLE, Grocer and Commission Merchant for all kinds of Country Produce.

	August 15, 1865.		
FLOUR—family,	9 50	to	10
Extra Superfine,	9 00	to	9 50
Superfine,	8 50	to	9
CORN—per bushel,	80	to	1
BACON—per pound,	00	to	25
LARD—per pound,	18	to	20
BUTTER—per pound,	30	to	40
CHICKENS—(Spring,)	25	to	35
EGGS—per dozen,	25	to	35
CHEESE—retail, per pound,			40
APPLES—green, per bushel,	50	to	1
PEACHES—green, per bushel,	50	to	1
POTATOES—Irish, per bushel,	50	to	1
ONIONS—per bushel,	75	to	1
BEEF—on hoof, per pound,	8	to	10
" retail,	12½	to	20
FRESH PORK—per pound, (retail)	15	to	20
MEAL—per bushel, (street price),			1
COFFEE—per pound, (retail),	45	to	50
SUGAR—Crushed, per pound,	35	to	40
White Coffee,	30	to	33½
Light Brown,	26	to	30
Common Brown,			20
PEAS—red and white, per bushel,	70	to	75
IRON—per cwt,	1	to	1 25
OATS—in sheaf,	75	to	1
HAY—new crop, per cwt.,	50	to	75
TOBACCO—per pound, (manufactured),	20	to	50
COTTON—in bale, per cwt.,	00	to	30
COTTON YARN—per bunch,	2 50	to	3
BEESWAX—per pound,	18	to	20
RAGS—clean cotton, per pound,			4½
LAMB—per head,	3	to	2 50
retail, per pound,	12½	to	20
SALT—per bushel,	2	to	2 50
FLAXSEED—per bushel,	75	to	80
NAILS—per pound, by the keg,	10	to	12½
SYRUP—(retail) per gallon,			1
RICE—per pound,			20

Bacon, Lard and Flour scarce and in demand.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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NORTH CAROLINA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

BY PROFESSOR EMMONS.

Two Vols. Cloth. With over 400 Maps and Illustrations.

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A WORK OF INESTIMABLE VALUE

to all persons buying or selling real property of any kind in North Carolina—Fisheries, Farms, Swamp Lands, Water Powers,

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MISS FLORENCE MARTINDALE

WILL open a School for small children at her mother's residence, on the 15th of this month. TERMS—Fifteen dollars per session of five months. au 9 1m

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STERLING, CAMPBELL & ALBRIGHT,
PUBLISHERS, AND
Dealers in Books, Stationery &c.,
GREENSBORO', N. C.,

CONTINUE to publish "Our Own" Series of School Books, consisting of Primers, Spelling Book, Readers, Arithmetics and English Grammars; also Bingham's Latin Grammar and Cæsar. We offer our Books to Teachers and Booksellers on as moderate terms as are offered by publishers in any part of the United States.

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NEW BERNE, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton, Naval Stores and Tobacco will have our prompt attention.

Agents for Murray's line of Steamships to New York, and sailing vessels for Baltimore and Philadelphia.

T. J. HUGHES, Newbern.
G. W. DILL, Morehead City. au 5 2m

CALL ON BRANSON & FARRAR at their old stand for Books, Stationery, &c. Such goods as are ordered will be obtained if to be had in the United States. They also act as agents for the purchase and sale of such things as may come in their line of business.

Produce, also, will be taken in barter for goods.

BRANSON & FARRAR,
No. 42, Fayetteville Street.
June 22, 1865. 21—tf. Raleigh, N. C.

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Has just returned from the Northern cities with a stock of

FRESH AND PURE MEDICINES,
FRENCH BRANDY, BOURBON WHISKEY, PORT AND MADEIRA WINES, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES OF ALL KINDS, PERFUMERY, AND TOILET ARTICLES, WINDOW GLASS, SPICES, FLAVORING EXTRACTS & DYE STUFFS,

WHICH HE WILL SELL LOW FOR CASH.

☞ Constantly receiving additions to his stock. au 7 tf

A. KLINE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
BEST IMPORTED WINES & BRANDIES,
AND LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS.
GROCERIES &c., &c.,
Corner of Fayetteville and Harget Sts.,
au 8 3m RALEIGH, N. C.

New Map of North Carolina,

FINELY EMBELLISHED, SIX BY EIGHT FEET

THIS is the LATEST, LARGEST and very BEST Map of the State ever published, and is neatly mounted on rollers. The Map can be had only at our Store the balance of the entire edition being in our hands. Price, (Expressed to any point,) $10,00.

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au 8 tf Raleigh, N. C.

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FORWARDING AND
Commission Merchants,
(Near old County Wharf.)
NEWBERN, N. C.

JNO. F. FOARD. W. H. CUNNGGIM.
au 8 tf

☞ City papers copy daily for one month and send bills to this office.

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HENSHAW & THORBURN,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET,
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—ALSO—

A LOT OF CRAPE MORETZ, MOZAMBIQUE DE LAINES, CALICOES, &c., with a variety of other styles of Ladies' Goods.

—ALSO—

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, CROCKERY, KEROSENE LAMPS, GLASS WARE, &c.,

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

—ALSO—

A large lot of LUBIN'S EXTRACTS, SOAPS, &c., &c., &c. au 11-1m

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WE HAVE IN OUR STOCK
BUGGY AXLES, SPRINGS, RIMS, SPOKES AND HUBS, BANDS, PATENT DASH LEATHER, ENAMELLED CLOTH, OIL CLOTH, CLIPS, TACKS AND NAILS, CARRIAGE PENTERS, COOPERS AND SHOEMAKERS' TOOLS, THREAD, LOCKS, HINGES, SCREWS, TACKS, BRADS, NAILS, &c., AXES, HATCHETS, HANDSAWS, CHISELS, AUGURS, &c., COFFIN PLATES, HANDLES, &c.

ALSO, a superb stock of

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHING GOODS and HARDWARE, arriving by every steamer from New York to Newbern.

☞ Look for the sign "HARDWARE," and the number,

44 Fayetteville St., Raleigh.

DR. T. CARRAWAY,
au 11-3t With Hart & Lewis.

DAILY SENTINEL.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1865.

GENERAL NEWS.

[From the latest papers by Express.]

The Situation in Tennessee.

The Nashville *Gazette* of the 26th ultimo contains a fair statement of the situation in Tennessee, and what is said of Tennessee is no doubt true of other Southern States. It says:

We take occasion to say that, in middle Tennessee, at least, there has been no threat or apparent intention of returned rebel soldiers to meddle with the election. They are behaving with the utmost modesty. The determination expressed by rebels, whose hands are red with blood, to vote for rebels, never did wake up the authorities; for there never was any such expression.

This whole parade of intended fraud and violence in the election has no other foundation than in the purpose of a radical clique to conjure up a pretext for suppressing the *legal Union vote*, which they know to be two to one against them.

Cabinet Business.

The usually protracted session of the Cabinet meeting on the 8th afforded a fruitful topic to the sensationalists of Washington, but was really occasioned by the accumulation of business during the President's illness, and the social interview consequent upon the return of Secretary Seward and Attorney General Speed from their trip to Cape May.

Virginia--Internal Improvements.

[From the Alexandria Gazette.]

The Constitution of Virginia, as adopted by the Alexandria Convention, requires the State, upon subscribing to any internal improvement, to pay the amount of such subscription in cash, or else to impose a tax the ensuing year sufficient to pay the whole amount.

There is a total change of our "internal improvement system," and will render State assistance to such works impossible without oppressive taxation.

It is surely unwise, and contrary to the well-established principles of political economy, to tax the people, during a single year sufficiently to pay a subscription to a permanent improvement, whose benefits inure to the future generations, and who should, therefore, bear a fair proportion of the burden it imposes.

The same paper says:

The scarcity of houses of all descriptions in this city is the subject of general remark. Dwelling houses, stores, warehouses and offices are all in demand, and rents, in consequence, are exceedingly high.

The Aquia Creek Affair.

The Superintendent of Mechanics at Aquia Creek says officially that the negro hands employed on the railroad at that point did rise, with the avowed intention of murdering all the whites.

Texas.

[Washington Dispatch to the New York Times.]

Not the slightest apprehension is felt here of any further national difficulties in Texas, and the speculations concerning military interference with the French beyond the Rio Grande have ceased altogether. Official and private correspondence received here from that section indicate that very few of the troops will immigrate to Mexico.

It is understood in official circles that the late order mustering out Sheridan's troops will disband at least two-thirds of his army.

The steamship America, from Savannah on the 1st inst., arrived in New York on the 9th.--Business in that place was quite brisk, the country people having for some time been coming in in large numbers with their produce and to make purchases. Very little, however, was doing in cotton, and the stock on hand was comparatively small. Considerable excitement had been created in the city by an encounter at the Pulaski House between a captain in the national army and Colonel Howell, a brother in law of Jeff Davis, and another ex-officer of the rebel confederacy.

A meeting has been called at Charlottesville, Virginia, to adopt measures to secure emigration to that State.

A Texas letter says: We want not only farmers, but mechanics of all kinds. We want rough labor, skilled labor, educated labor, human labor, horse labor and machine labor. A genial climate and productive soil invite occupation. Now is the time to come and make yourselves at home.

Receipts of Internal Revenue---Cabinet Meeting---Internal Revenue Decisions.

WASHINGTON, August 8.—From the first of July up to noon to-day the receipts of the Bureau of Internal Revenue were thirty two millions of dollars. The increase has been heavy for several days past from the income taxes.

The President met his Cabinet to-day, the first time for ten days. There was a protracted session.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has ruled that a commercial broker may negotiate a sale of liquors from one dealer to another without additional license, but if at any time the liquors shall be in his custody or under his control he will require a license as a liquor dealer, on account of such negotiation of sale. The Commissioner also rules that the monthly returns of insurance companies need not include premium notes.

D. T. CARRAWAY,
WITH
HART & LEWIS,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
TIN, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware, Hardware and House Furnishing Goods generally, Cooking Stoves, Kerosene Oil, Lamps and Wicks Also, a select stock of Family Groceries.
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au 8 3m

A. E. HALL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
22 NORTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton and other produce solicited.
REFER to Rev. W E. PELL, Raleigh.
Wilmington, July 13, 1865. 24—6t pd.

GENERAL BUSINESS AGENCY.

W. B. GULICK, RALEIGH, N. C.,
WILL ATTEND TO THE COLLECTION OF Claims against the Quartermaster's and Commissary's Departments of the United States. Also, to the purchase and sale, on Commission, of
STOCKS, BONDS, SPECIE, BANK NOTES AND REAL ESTATE.
Prompt attention given to all business placed in his hands.
Office at the North-Carolina Book Store, corner of Fayetteville Street and the Capitol Square.
Raleigh, June 6, 1865. 22—6m.

GLEN ANNA FEMALE SEMINARY,
THOMASVILLE, N. C.
THE undersigned ladies having taken charge of this Seminary, formerly under the direction of J. W. Thomas, Esq., desire to announce to the patrons of the School that the Fall Term will begin August 2nd, and close December 20th.

TERMS PER SESSION.

Board,	$50 00
Washing, Extra,	
English Tuition,	15 00
Music,	20 00
Use of Piano,	2 50
Latin, French and German, each,	5 00
Oil Painting,	20 00
Drawing and Water Colors,	10 00
Incidentals,	1 00

Pupils from a distance will be required to board in the Seminary, unless placed under the special care of a relative residing in the place. Each boarder will furnish her own candles, one pair sheets and pillow cases, one window curtain, also her own towels and toilet soap. She will also be required to keep her own wardrobe and room in order, and habits of neatness will be enjoined.
The terms are on a specie basis. If preferable, payment may be made in provisions at market prices or in greenbacks or bank notes at their specie value. Board must be paid in advance.
Mrs. N. S. DAVIS,
Miss T. A. WELFARE,
Miss M. E. CLEWELL.
For further particulars address
Miss M. E. CLEWELL,
Thomasville, N. C.
July 18, 1865. 24—4w.

WARRENTON FEMALE COLLEGE.
THE FALL SESSION WILL OPEN ON WEDnesday, the 19th of July. The terms for Board and Tuition about the same as in 1860, and can be paid in wheat, bacon, or lard at the prices of that year. Payment half in advance.
Boarders furnish lights, towels and one pair of sheets. Apply to E. E. PARHAM, Prest.
July 11, 1865. 23—tf.

TRINITY COLLEGE
THE Board of Trustees of Trinity College, will meet in the College buildings on Wednesday August 30, at 2 o'clock P. M A full attendance is desired.
N. H. D. WILSON,
Pres't Board of Trustees.
Aug. 1, 1865. 26—tf.

THE NATIONAL READING ROOM
Over Pescud's Drug Store, Fayetteville St.
ALL THE VERY LATEST NEW YORK,
Philadelphia, Baltimore, Raleigh and other Dailies, received every morning.
Also, all the popular Literary, Illustrated and Comic Weeklies, fresh Magazines, Reviews, Quarterlies, &c., &c., &c. A pleasant place to spend an hour. Call and see. july 11, 23—tf

LAND AGENT.
THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING FOR SOME years previous to the war, been engaged in the improvement and sale of lands in the Eastern counties, now offers his services as Agent for the purchase or sale of lands in North Carolina.
My address is Raleigh, N. C., Exchange Hotel, No. 46. W. H. CUNINGGIM.
Raleigh, June 21, 1865. 21—tf.

THE HOME INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.
Over Pescud's Drug Store, Fayetteville St.
HOMES FOR ONE DOLLAR.
EMPLOYMENT SECURED FOR MEN OR WOmen of all trades, business or vocations.
Families and all others promptly supplied with all kinds of help.
Houses taken on sale or to let. Stores or Residences secured for renters or buyers.
For full particulars send for Circular.
T. C. CAMPBELL.

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Harrison & Howell, Wilmington, N. C; W B Smith & Co., Editors Field and Fireside, Raleigh; James McKimmon, Esq. Raleigh; S. H. Young, Esq., Raleigh; J. C. Palmer, Esq., Raleigh; Martin, Tannahill & Co., Petersburg, Va.; John White, Esq., Warrenton, N. C. july 11, 23—1m.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
WILMINGTON DISPATCH.
THE undersigned will commence the publication of a Daily Newspaper, under the above title, at Wilmington, N. C., on or about the 15th day of September next. They do not deem it necessary to issue an extended prospectus; and will only promise that no pains or expense will be spared in making the DISPATCH a
FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER,
The Commercial Department will receive the especial attention of gentlemen well qualified for the business, and will contain faithful and correct reports of the Northern and Southern markets.

TERMS:

For one year,	$10,00
Six months,	6,00
Three months,	4,00

☞ A Weekly edition will be published as soon as a sufficient number of the mail routes are re-established to justify it.
☞ Address us at Wilmington, N. C., care of Alfred Martin, Esq.
BERNARD & BARRY,
W. H. BERNARD, Editors and Proprietors.
JOHN D. BARRY, au 9-1m

THE STAMP ACT.

The reader must not suppose that we are about to repeat the history of the celebrated British Stamp Act which caused such excitement in the Colonies, but as a matter of necessary information, we publish schedule B. of the act of Congress of the United States, imposing a stamp tax, which is now actually in force in all the States. All persons using any of the instruments of writing enumerated below, must before they are available, have a stamp attached for which they have paid the tax fixed by law upon said instrument. The stamps are obtained we presume from any of the officers of the Treasury Department of the U. S. now in the State:

SCHEDULE B.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT—of deeds exempt
AFFIDAVIT 5 cents
in suit or legal proceedings, exempt
AGREEMENT OR APPRAISEMENT—for each sheet or piece of paper on which the same is written, 5 cents
ASSIGNMENTS OR TRANSFERS—of mortgage, lease or policy of insurance, the same duty as on the original instrument,
Of patent right, 5 cents
BANK CHECKS, DRAFTS OR ORDERS, &c.—at sight or on demand, 2 cents
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, INLAND—draft or order, payable otherwise than at sight or on demand, and any promissory note, whatever, payable on demand or at a time designated, (except bank notes issued for circulation, and checks made and intended to be, and which shall be forthwith presented for payment) for a sum not exceeding $100, 5 cents
For every additional hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof, 5 cents
BILLS OF LADING of vessels for ports of the United States or British North America, exempt
Or receipts for goods on any foreign ports, 10 cents
BILL OF SALE—or any vessel, or part thereof, when the consideration does not exceed five hundred dollars, 50 cents
Exceeding $500 and not exceeding $1,000 $1,00
Exceeding $1,000, for each $500, or fractional part thereof, 50 cents
Of personal property (other than ship or vessel,) 5 cents
BOND—personal, for payment of money, (See Mortgage,)
Official, $1,00
For indemnifying any person for the payment of any sum of money, where the money ultimately recoverable thereupon is $1,000 or less, 50 cents
Where the money recoverable exceeds $1,000, for every additional $1,000, or fractional part thereof, 50 cents
BOND—county, city, and town bonds, railroad and other corporation bonds and script are subject to stamp duty. (See Mortgage,)
Of any description other than such as are required in legal proceedings, and such as are not otherwise charged in this schedule, 25 cents
CERTIFICATES—of deposit in bank, sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, 2 cents
Of deposit in bank, sum exceeding $100 5 cents
Of stock in an incorporated company, 25 cents
General, 5 cents
Of a qualification of a Justice of the Peace, Commissioner of Deeds or Notary Public, 5 cents
Of search of records, 5 cents
That certain papers are on file, 5 cents
That certain papers cannot be found, 5 cents
Of redemption of land sold for taxes, 5 cents
Of birth, marriage and death, 5 cents
Of qualifications of school teachers, 5 cents
Of profits in an incorporated company for a sum not less than $ 0, and not exceeding $50, 10 cents
Exceeding $50, and not exceeding $1,000 25 cents
Exceeding $1,000, for every additional $1,000, or fractional part thereof, 25 cents
Of damage or otherwise, and all other certificates or documents issued by any port warden, marine, surveyor, or other person acting as such, 25 cents
CERTIFIED TRANSCRIPT of judgments, satisfaction of judgments, and of all papers recorded or on file, 5 cents
(N B.—As a general rule, every certificate which has, or may have, a legal value in any court of law or equity, will require a stamp duty of 5 cents.)
CHECK, DRAFT OR ORDER for the payment of any sum of money, exceeding $10, drawn upon any person other than a bank, banker or trust company, at sight or on demand, 2 cents
CONTRACT—(See Agreement)
Brokers, 10 cents
CONVEYANCE—deeds, instrument or writing, whereby lands, tenements, or other realty sold shall be conveyed, the actual value which does not exceed $500, 50 cents
Exceeding $500, and not exceeding $1,000, $1,00
For every additional $500, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $1,000, 50 cents
ENTRY—of any goods, wares or merchandise at any custom house not exceeding $100 in value, 25 cents
Exceeding $100, and not exceeding $500 in value, 50 cents
Exceeding $500 in value, $1.00
For the withdrawal of any goods or merchandise, from bonded warehouses, 50 cents
GAUGER'S RETURN—if for quantity not exceeding 500 gallons, geese, 10 cents
Exceeding 500 gallons, 25 cents
POWER OF ATTORNEY—to sell or transfer stock, or collect dividends thereon, 25 cents
To vote at election of incorporated company, 10 cents
To receive or collect rent, or lease real estate, $1,00
For any other purpose, 50 cents
PROBATE OF WILL—or letters of administration, where the value of both real and personal estate does not exceed $4,000, $1.00
For every additional $2,000, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $2,000, 50 cents
Bonds of executor, administrators, guardians and trustees, are each subject to stamp duty of $1,00
PROTEST—upon bill, note check, or draft, 25 cents
PROMISSORY NOTE—(See Bills of Exchange, inland.)
Renewal of, subject to same duty as an original note.
RECEIPT—for the payment of any sum of money, or debt due, exceeding $20, or for the delivery of any property, 2 cents
TRUST DEED—made to secure a debt to be stamped as a mortgage.
Conveying estate the uses, to be stamped as a conveyance.
WAREHOUSE RECEIPT—for any goods, wares or merchandise not otherwise provided for, deposited or stored in any public or private warehouse, not exceeding $500 in value, 10 cents
Exceeding $500, and not exceeding $1,000, 20 cents
Exceeding $1000, for every additional $1,000 or fractional part thereof, in excess of $1,000, 10 cents
For any goods, &c, not otherwise provided for, stored or deposited in any public or private warehouse or yard, 25 cents
WRITS AND LEGAL DOCUMENTS—Writ, or other legal process, by which any suit is commenced in any court of record, either of law or equity, 50 cents
Writ or other original process issued by a court not of record, where the amount claimed is $100, or over, 50 cents
Upon every confession of judgment or cognovit, for $100, or over, except in cases where the tax for a writ has been paid, 50 cents
Writ or other process appeals from justices' courts, or other courts of inferior jurisdiction, to a court of record, 50 cents
Warrants of distress, when the amount or rent claimed, does not exceed $100, 25 cents
When the amount exceeds $100, 50 cents
INSURANCE—Marine, Inland and Fire.
Where the consideration paid for the insurance, in cash, premium notes, or both, does not exceed $10, 10 cents
Exceeding $10, and not exceeding $50, 50 cents
INSURANCE. LIFE—when the amount insured do not exceed $1,000, 25 cents
Exceeding $1,000, and not exceeding $5,000, 50 cents
Exceeding $5,000, $1.00
LEASE—of lands or tenements, where the rent does not exceed $300 per annum, 50 cents
Exceeding $300, for each additional $200, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $300, 50 cents
Perpetual, subject to stamp duty as a "conveyance."
Clause of guaranty of payment of rent, incorporated or indorsed, five cents additional.
MEASUREE'S RETURN—if for quantity not exceeding 1,000 bushels, 10 cents
Exceeding 1,000 bushels, 25 cents
MORTGAGE—trust deed, bill of sale, or personal bond for the payment of money exceeding $100, and not exceeding $500, 50 cents
Exceeding $500, for every additional $500 or fractional part thereof, in excess of $500, 50 cents
PAWNERS' CHECKS, 5 cents
PASSAGE TICKET—from the United States to any foreign port, costing not more than $35, 50 cents
Costing more than $35, and not exceeding $50, $1.00
For every additional $50, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $50. $1.00

GENERAL REMARKS.

Revenue Stamps may be used indiscriminately upon any of the matters or things enumerated in schedule B, except proprietary and playing-card stamps, for which a special use has been provided.
Postage stamps cannot be used in payment of the duty chargeable on instruments
It is the duty of the maker of an instrument to affix and cancel the stamp on. If he neglects to do so, the party for whose use it is made may stamp it before it is used; but in no case can it be legally used without a stamp; and if used after the 30th of June, 1864, and used without a stamp, it cannot afterwards be effectually stamped. Any failure upon the part of the maker of an instrument to appropriately stamp it renders him liable to a penalty of two hundred dollars.
Suits are commenced in many States by other process than writ, viz: summons, warrant, publication, petition, &c, in which case, as the original process, severally require stamps.
Writs of scire facias are subject to stamp duty as original process.
The jurat of an affidavit, taken before a Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, or other officer duly authorized to take affidavits, is held to be a certificate, and subject to a stamp duty of 5 cents, except when taken in suits or legal proceedings.
Certificates of loan, in which there shall appear any printed or written evidence of an amount of money to be paid on demand, or at any time designated, are subject to stamp duty as "Promissory Notes."
The assignment of a mortgage is subject to the same stamp duty as that imposed upon the original instrument; that is to say, for every sum of five hundred dollars, or any fractional part thereof, of the amount secured by the mortgage, at the time of its assignment, there must be affixed a stamp or stamps, denoting a duty of fifty cents.
When two or more persons join in the execution of an instrument, the stamps to which the instrument is liable under the law, may be affixed must answer to the value of the estate or interest conveyed.
No stamp is required on any warrant of attorney accompanying a bond or note, when such bond or note has affixed thereto the stamp or stamps denoting the duty required, and whenever any bond or note is secured by mortgage, but one stamp duty is required on such papers, such stamp duty being the highest rate required for such instruments, or either of them. In such case, a note or memorandum of the value or denomination of the stamp affixed should be made upon the margin, or in the acknowledgment of the instrument which is not stamped.

Headquarters Post of Raleigh, N. C.,
JULY 15, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19.

NUMEROUS complaints having been made about the reckless manner in which horses are driven through this City, thereby endangering the lives of pedestrians, it is hereby ordered that any soldier or officer found riding faster than a trot or slow gallop shall be immediately arrested and punished.

By order of
Lieut. Col. JOS. M. McDONALD,
47th N. Y. Vols.
3d Commanding Post.
GEO. E. AVENT, Capt. Inf. N. Y. V., Post Adj't.
au 7-tf

Headquarters Post of Raleigh,
July 25, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 22.

I. MERCHANTS, Sutlers and others are hereby strictly prohibited from selling any Spiritnous Liquors to any person whether officer, soldier or civilian.
II. All persons having any such Liquors in their possession will immediately close their Bar Rooms.
III. Those who now have Intoxicating Liquor in their possession will immediately report the fact to the Provost Marshal, who will enter on his books their names and places of business.
IV. The proprietors of billiard rooms and ten-pin alleys are cautioned against allowing enlisted men to lounge about their premises. No enlisted man will be allowed to remain in any place of this kind after dark.
V. There will be no place of business allowed to be kept open on Sundays except drug stores.
Any one violating this order will be arrested and tried by Military Court.
By order of Lt. Col. J. M. McDonald Comd'g Post.
GEO. E. AVENT,
au 7-tf Capt. 3d N. Y. & Post Adj't.

Headq'rs Department of N. Carolina,
ARMY OF THE OHIO,
RALEIGH, N. C., July 10, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER. No. 58.

SUFFICIENT time having elapsed for all those formerly officers in the so-called Confederate service to remove all badges, military buttons, braid, cord, or other articles designating rank, as required by good taste and a proper respect for the Government of their country, it is directed that they now remove them.
All persons found with such articles on, five days after the publication of this order at any post, will have the same taken off them by the Provost Marshal (unless satisfactory evidence is furnished by the wearers of their ignorance of this order,) and will be detained in arrest for violation of the same. Commanders of Districts will circulate this order at once after receiving it, and cause particular information to be given to all persons known to wear such insignia.
By command of Brevet Maj. Gen. RUGER:
CLINTON A. CILLEY,
au 7-tf Maj. & Ass't Adj't General.

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE SENTINEL.

"I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT."—*Henry Clay.*

As a means of support for his family and to contribute to the promotion of general intelligence, of right thought and action, the perpetuity of the Union of the States and the prosperity of North Carolina, the subscriber proposes, on his own responsibility, to connect with a general printing business, the publication of an independent, high-toned, political, literary and news journal in the city of Raleigh. He expects to establish the business and issue the journal, so soon as the regular mail facilities are restored to the State. It will be printed on entirely new type, press, &c, in the highest style of the art.
Besides devoting his whole time to the editorial conduct of the paper, with such other help as will be required, he expects to engage fifteen or twenty of the ablest pens of the State to contribute to its columns regularly. In general character, its model will be the "National Intelligencer" in its palmiest days. It will be issued daily, semi weekly and weekly, as the wants of the public demand; and as it will contain a faithful record of the history of the times, all valuable State papers, dissertations on constitutional law and political economy, as well as political, literary moral and scientific essays of permanent value, the weekly will be printed in large octavo form for binding and preservation. As a family newspaper the weekly will be every way desirable.
The war has demonstrated fully, the strength and power of the Republic to maintain the government established by our fathers, against all attempts to dismember or destroy it; that the Union of these States under one general government still receives the sanction and protection of Almighty God; the absurdity and impracticability of the State right's doctrine of secession, and the impossibility of perpetuating African slavery in the United States. We accept these teachings as a solution of the war.
In politics, "The Sentinel" will neither be neutral on the one hand nor factiously partizan on the other. Its political *animus* will be imbibed from the fountains of conservatism drank at by the illustrious Henry Clay and the fathers of the Republic, and not from the pools of Northern or Southern radicalism. It will neither be agrarian nor aristocratic. It will not labor to bring down or level any one, but to purify and elevate all.
It shall be a leading aim of "The Sentinel" to foster and keep alive in our own people the flame of civil liberty, a jealousy for their indefeasible rights as American citizens, and an undying devotion to the Constitution and the laws, as the best means for all time to come, of preserving inviolate the Union of the States.
Finally, "The Sentinel" will strive to contribute to the cultivation of the spirit of mutual kindness, forbearance and confidence among our own people, and the restoration of amity and good feeling among the people of all sections of the Union.
North Carolina and her sister Southern States must be rejuvenated and disenthralled from the incubus of of poverty and indolence. Vigor, energy, and enterprise must be revived. Our country has been desolated, our people reduced to poverty, but the desert must again be made to bloom and blossom as the rose—our homes have been made cheerless, but they must again be made the abodes of good cheer, refinement and hospitality.
"The Sentinel" will be just and generous to the negro in his new condition, always opening to him the road to improvement and elevation as the reward of his intelligence, his industry and virtue, yet ever bearing in mind that *our country is the inheritance of the white race.*
Its readers will find "The Sentinel" to be a spirited, reliable and thorough newspaper.

TERMS.

Daily, for six months in advance,	$5 00
Semi-Weekly, for one year,	4 00
do. for six months,	2 00
Weekly, for one year,	3 00

First subscription due after the receipt of the first number. W. E. PELL, Sen.
Raleigh, June 20, 1865.
☞ Our exchanges will confer a favor by giving the above two insertions.

A NEW PAPER.

THE DAILY RALEIGH RECORD.
THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING OBTAINED the necessary permit from the Military authorities, propose to publish in the City of Raleigh a daily newspaper to be called the RALEIGH RECORD.
This paper will contain a record of the important events of the country, both civil and military, the latest military orders affecting the interests of the people of North Carolina and of the South, the daily market prices of provision, &c., and such other miscellaneous reading matter as is usually found in the columns of daily newspapers.
Having no party purposes to subserve, and no political aspirations to gratify, we shall whenever we feel called upon to do so, speak our honest sentiments in regard to the great measures affecting the interests of our people, unwarped by partizan feeling or personal animosity.
Persons in the City desiring to subscribe for the Raleigh Record will please call at our office in the old "Register" building near the Court House, and opposite the Yarboro' House, to give us their names.
TERMS.—Single copies 10 cents; for three months $3 00; for six months $5 00; newsdealers $5 00 per hundred copies. Advertising, one square for each insertion one dollar. A liberal deduction made for advertisements by the month or year.
☞ The first number of the paper will be issued on Thursday morning next.
J. D. HUFHAM,
may 29 tf N. B. CROSS.
The Daily has been temporarily suspended because of the absence of the senior editor. It is issued semi weekly for the present.

THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY RESUMED.
THE Proprietors of that long established and popular family journal,
THE SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE,
take great pleasure in informing its numerous friends and patrons that its publication will be resumed just as soon as the mail facilities of the country will enable them to circulate the same. This is an old paper published for many years at Augusta, Ga., and is entirely devoted to
POLITE LITERATURE.
It is a gem for the fireside, an ornament for the parlor, and an indispensable companion to the housewife and agriculturalist.
It is a large, eight page sheet, handsomely printed with new type.
TERMS—Subscription one year $5; six months $3.

THE KEY STONE,
OUR MONTHLY MASONIC MAGAZINE,
Will also be resumed at the same time. This Magazine is endorsed and recommended to the fraternity at large by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina. As regards matter and typography, it will be equal to any publication in the United States.
TERMS—Subscription one year $3.
Address WM. E. SMITH & CO.,
Raleigh, N. C.
A limited number of advertisements admitted into each publication.
☞ Newspapers generally will please notice. Exchanges respectfully invited at once from all parts of the country. au 9-tf

JOB WORK
Of every description executed at this office with neatness and dispatch.